

## SPORTS



Kiev Aviator beat Moscow Pili 15-6 in a recent national rugby championship game. The leaders are the Gagarin Air Force Academy team. Photo by Sergei Proskov

### Home with the cups of Europe and Italy

The successful performance of their comrades in the national teams in various road races were supported by track cyclists. Two large tournaments were held on the track of the Italian town of Montecatini — 'The Big Prize of Italy' and 'The Cup of Europe', where Soviet cyclists showed high preparedness for the season.

The series of victories was opened by the leader of the Soviet team in this event, world record holder Viktor Kuprev, who won 'The Big Prize of Italy' in the 4 km individual pursuit race. Viktor again clocked in the event a high record — 4 min 44.92 sec.

West Germany won the 4 km team pursuit race and the USSR came second. The Olympic champion Viktor Menakov and Ivan Romanov of the USSR came second and third in the 50 km bunch race.

However in a day, the USSR

took eight European nations.

### BUSINESSMEN'S 'GOLDEN CHANCE'

In their pursuit of gain the organizers of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles are trampling underfoot the Olympic traditions, ideals and principles. In their desire to snatch the biggest possible chunk of the pie, and to make it possible for the American big business to make superprofits out of the Olympics, the Los Angeles Organizing Committee is not particularly fastidious about the choice of methods. The participants and guests of the Games are made to pay for many services which in the past were free, at the previous Games. At the same time, the prices, which are fixed, horrify even the seasoned journalists who happened to

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### BUBKA—ATHLETE OF MAY

Spanish (EFE) news agency has named 20-year-old pole-vaulting world record holder Sergei Bubka of the USSR the athlete of the month.

He recently twice improved the world mark in a single week (585 and 588 cm).

### AN 'OLYMPIAN' AMERICAN STYLE

By organizing the 1984 Summer Olympics on a commercial basis, American businessmen devalue the Olympic movement. Against the background of the anti-Olympic campaign in the United States, professionals have stepped up their efforts to infiltrate the Olympics.

The 1981 Olympic Congress, held in Baden-Baden in West Germany condemned commercialization of sport in general and of the Olympic movement in particular and denounced the creeping professionalism of amateur sports. A few days ago, foreign news agencies reported that the 39-year-old track-and-field athlete Brian Oldfield, who in his time has been a professional, has been allowed by the American track-and-field bosses to return to the amateur fold. This ex-professional is seeking now to be allowed to compete in the Summer Olympics. To this end he is even ready to hire Melvin Belli, a fashionable California lawyer for a fabulous fee. Oldfield has enough money and to spare. At the US Championship in San Jose, California he came second in shot-put and is reported to have won a lot of money. In this way, claimants to the Olympic medals receive backing from an American oil concern which sponsored the San Jose event.

Among the cup prize winners were experienced Konstantin Khrabrov. He came third in the 1,000 m time trials.

Taking part were top racers from eight European nations.

### FOOTBALL

### AT THE EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Eight top European teams — West Germany, France, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Romania and Belgium — have gathered in France for the championship of the continent.

Prior to the championship a meeting of the UEFA judging committee focused on the drive against rough play on the pitch

as well as player's off-the-pitch conduct. Now the UEFA ought to book a player who runs off the pitch after scoring a goal.

Meanwhile, France 1-0 Denmark 1-0, Belgium 1-0 Yugoslavia 1-1, Romania 1-0 with Spain 1-1 and West Germany with Portugal 0-0.

### SOCRATES LEAVES BRAZIL

Brazil football squad captain Socrates or Doctor Socrates as Brazilian fans respectfully call

him since he has a higher technical education, will be with the Brazilian team in the next two years. Socrates, voted the best Brazilian player of the year in the season, personalized for the Brazilians fans all the best qualities of the modern midfielder. Several of his national squad mates have already been playing in Italy but Socrates is leaving Brazil for a different reason.

The 30-year-old Brazilian midfielder is known as a country boy, not just as a footballer but as a public figure. He is consistently criticized in the papers and on radio and television for his policies of the common people in his country. Before setting off for Italy he told the press he would never leave Brazil if he knew there were some changes for the better in the office of the president.

Vladimir Abramov



Dr. Socrates.

P.D.R.V.

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step up their political and material support for national liberation movements in the South of Africa in order to eliminate once and for all racism and colonialism in the region, says a joint statement signed here at the end of negotiations between UNIP Youth League and WFDY delegations.

• A major demonstration against the military regime has been staged in the centre of the Chilean capital. The police used tear gas, baton charges and water cannon to disperse demonstrators, and made a number of arrests.

The 110th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee was held in Moscow recently under the chairmanship of the Cuban representative, C. R. Rodriguez.

The Committee stressed it would be guided in its work by the decisions of the CMEA Economic Summit and the Council's 30th extraordinary meeting. The participants discussed organizational matters and their implementation, with the CMEA authorities, in order to further implementation of these decisions. The Committee reviewed material to be considered at the next, 30th, CMEA meeting.

They also discussed continued technical assistance to Vietnam to help raise the throughput of the Ha Long Ho Chi Minh railway in 1985-1985. Council bodies were requested to work out concrete measures to this effect.

In the photo: "Zaryadye", an ancient part of Moscow. Photo TASS.

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### Round the Soviet Union

and animals, and a number of collections of the Yakut minerals.

• SALMON WILL NOT ONLY BE CAUGHT, BUT ALSO GROWN ON THE BANGA FISHING FARM IN LATVIA WHERE THE FIRST PHASE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO GROW SALMON ON AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS. Two and a half million small fry will be moved from the new incubation shop to the marine nurseries in the Riga Bay. The construction of the complex will be completed by the end of the present five-year plan of 1981-1985. The salmon "farm" will produce two thousand tonnes of the nice fish every year.



In the photo: Academician Georgi Skryabin and the diplomats outside the Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Pushchino. Photo by Boris Kaulman

### DIPLOMATS VISIT RESEARCH CENTRE

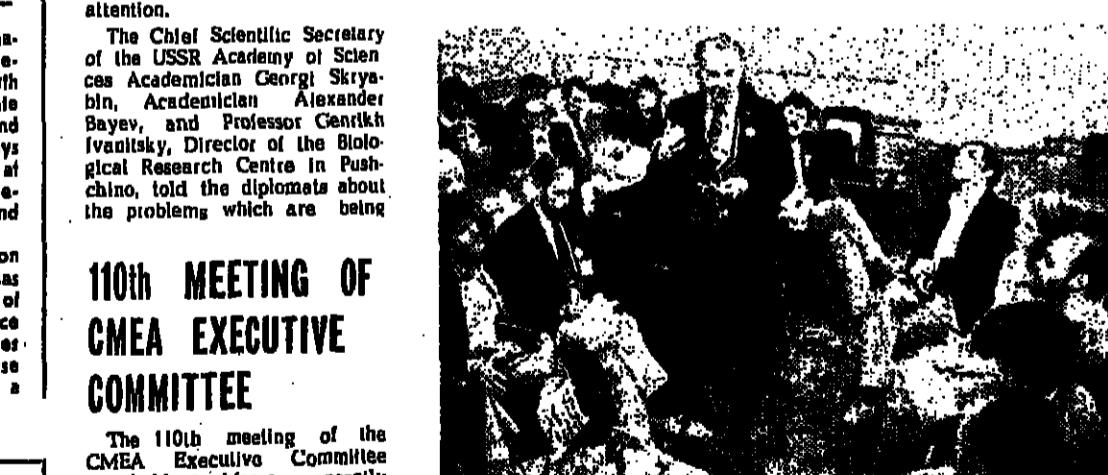
Pushchino, a small town in the Moscow Region, and a well-known centre of biological research laboratories and were shown two institutes at the Centre. They were also taken on a sightseeing tour round the city which stands on the banks of the Oka River.

The participants of the rally appealed to the American president with the suggestion that he review his attitude towards the initiative, and in this way, contribute to mankind's salvation from the danger of nuclear war.

Moscow, had the following comment after his visit:

I am in no way an expert on biology, but the things which are being done by your researchers in this most important science are of great interest.

American scientists, engaged in joint programmes with their Soviet colleagues, have worked at Pushchino. I think it was useful to them.



During the Friendship House meeting. Photo by Boris Kaulman

### AMERICAN CHURCHMEN IN USSR

At a meeting has taken place at Friendship House, in Moscow, between a large group of American religious figures (265 people) and members of the Soviet public.

This representative delegation's trip to the USSR was organized by the American National Council of the Churches of Christ, Congressmen, businessmen, teachers, and clergymen from the USA visited Moscow, Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Tbilisi, Minsk, Tashkent and other Soviet cities. They learned about

the activities of Soviet churches, attended Trinity celebrations. In Zagorsk met major religious figures, visited a church academy and a seminary, factories and kindergartens, and were received at the Soviet Peace Committee.

We have come to the USSR to learn about religious activities in your country, the Americans said at the meeting. We know little about the Soviet Union but we have now been given the answers to many questions of interest to us.

# THE WORLD

## SETBACK FOR U.S. PLANS IN PERSIAN GULF

Riyadi. A conference between Foreign Ministers of the Persian Gulf countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates—which form the Regional Cooperation Council, was held recently in the town of Taif, Saudi Arabia.

In their final communiqué, the conference participants pointed to the need to observe principles of good-neighbourliness, dialogue and non-use of force.

In order to reduce the dependence of the Regional Cooperation Council countries on the

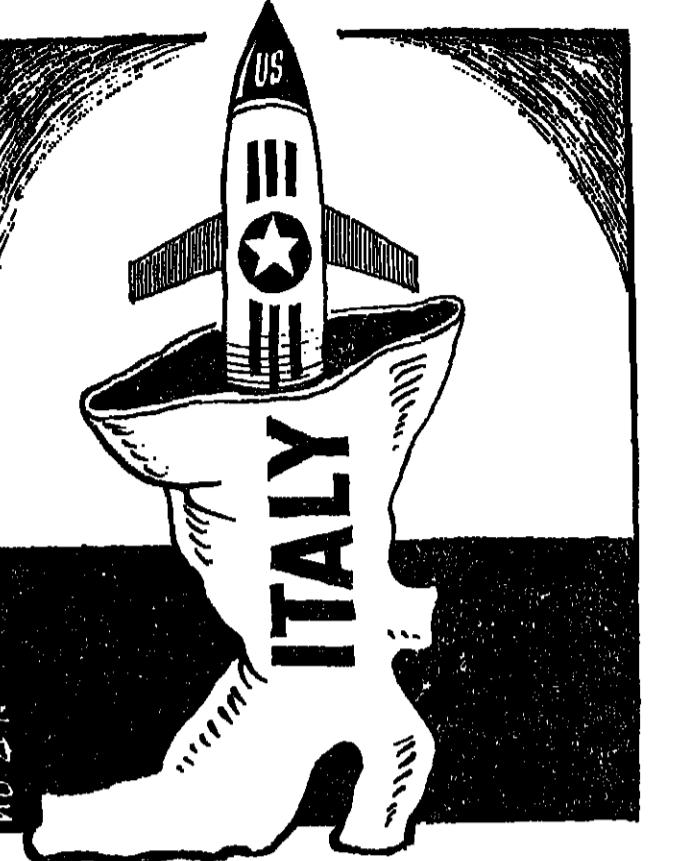
### Another test for the MX

Washington. The Pentagon has carried out another test of its most advanced MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a Defense Department spokesman has said here.

The Reagan administration intends to deploy one hundred such missiles in the United

transportation of oil through the Strait of Hormuz, it has been decided to build a pipeline linking all the oil fields in the six countries with the Red Sea coast.

Observers note that the results of the meeting represent a serious setback for the plans of the United States which has been stubbornly trying to impose its "military assistance" on the Gulf states, and to carry out its intervention in the region under the pretext of "ensuring the safety of navigation in the Gulf".



The Italian site for launching American missiles.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

### Just like eight years ago

Harare. Police in South Africa used tear gas and electric shock truncheons recently to disperse a mass demonstration staged by Africans in Soweto. Hundreds of people took to the streets. In this major township outside Johannesburg, in memory of the African schoolchildren who were massacred by the racists here eight years ago. The cycle-riding "guardians of law and order" for the apartheid regime drove full tilt into the demonstrators' columns. Africans were cruelly beaten up. Several

people were seriously injured and dozens arrested.

Anti-demonstration operations have been mounted in many other places in South Africa.

Young men and women in South Africa took an active part in the anti-racist demonstrations and rallies. Students and schoolchildren have again resumed their boycott of classes. They demand a repeal of race segregation at schools, better quality education for Africans and a ban on corporal punishment.

### Australia says 'No' to

Canberra. The Australian Defence Minister Gordon Scholes has ruled out any possibility that American rapid deployment force troops might be stationed in the state of West Australia.

The stationing of fifty thousand American servicemen—members of the rapid deployment force—was mentioned in

a report released a few days ago by the Georgetown Centre for Strategy and International Studies. The report described the decision as final.

Scholes said that the American side had never approached the Federal Government with a request of the kind. If they had it would have been refused.

**rapid deployment force**

The Washington-London axis pursues a definite aim: to prevent at any cost the establishment of the new international information order proposed by UNESCO.

## American 'crusade' against UNESCO

Paris. The United States' sabotage of UNESCO activities tallies with the former's aggressive policies directed against detente and universal peace, and against developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the "Afrique-Afrique" magazine published here, points out.

It will be recalled that Washington has deployed its Pershing-2s in West Germany and has decided to reduce by several million dollars its assistance to Zimbabwe, a state which is allegedly alien to its policies. This should be more

than enough to illustrate the dangerous character of the similar "game" which is today being played against UNESCO in order, whenever possible, to deal a mortal blow to international cooperation.

The magazine draws attention to the fact that in its "crusade" against UNESCO, the United States has found an ally—Britain.

A perfect jdyll it seems? Peaks of thunder, ever, can sometimes be even from clear skies. It was exactly the effect caused by the news that Japanese planes had shot down a Japanese plane three days ago. Japan was regarded as launching site for a strike against the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. This was reported by the Kyodo news agency which quoted a US diplomat as saying that the United States had sent an independent road of information to submit to US data, put an end to American military presence in that. All this aroused bitter-

ness and now imperialist propaganda accuses us of "terrorism", of pursuing an "irresponsible policy" in the international arena. US imperialism has launched a "crusade" against the Libyan Janhuriya, threatening it from the sea and land.

How hypocritical, said M. al Gadafi, is the "concern" of Washington with the strengthening of the armed forces of such a small country as Libya becomes evident if we take into consideration that such false "apprehensions" are voiced by a great nuclear power which has entangled Western Europe with the network of its missile systems. Meanwhile, the USA is not stop even at such mean methods as training, financing and sending of terrorist bands to the territory of Janhuriya.

The most realistic approach

seems to build a tidal electric power plant in the Gulf of Kutch. The construction of

of three dams and dikes with a total length of about five kilometres must ensure the operation of a 600,000 kilowatt station. Simultaneously a project is being worked out for using solar energy to feed desalination plants which will supply with water the inhabitants and the fields of arid states of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

### VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

## Strengthen peace and progress: CMEA summit appeal

The Declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation", adopted by the CMEA economic summit in Moscow, urges immediate measures to secure the normal development of international political and economic relations in order to strengthen peace on earth and the progress of mankind.

An interval of only several days separates the London meeting of the "big seven" from the Moscow summit, attended by leaders of the ruling parties and states of the socialist community. Once again the CMEA meeting clearly showed that socialism, in accordance with its progressive nature, acts from a position of great responsibility for the future of mankind, since its supreme goal is concern for the welfare of man. In contrast, the show put on by the "big seven" never so much as lacked a single really vital issue affecting the world community of nations, and drowned in politicized theoriz-

ing on "democracy" the most acute of its own economic problems—that of indebtedness and over-high interest rates which benefit American monopolies, at the same time as destabilizing the world currency system.

The socialist countries resolutely reject and condemn a policy aimed at eroding the peaceful foundations of international relations: are against all forms of exploitation, any attempt at interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and against using economic links to developing countries.

The document provides a clear-cut summary of the most important proposals which the CMEA and Warsaw Treaty nations have laid out on the East-West negotiating table. Here is a short list of these proposals:

• to reach immediate agreement on a complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests to ban the militarization of outer space, and from space towards Earth;

• the community again draws attention to its extremely important proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states; it urges those nuclear powers which have not yet done so, to renounce to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

• the need for ensuring the earliest start to practical talks between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on reducing military spending on the basis of the detailed and concrete proposals to this effect recently put forward by the socialist nations is again emphasized; the resources released through reduction of military spending could be used for economic and social development, including assistance to developing countries.

The Declaration, unanimously adopted by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, gives expression to the most progressive ideas of today and provides solutions to crucial issues of politics and economics. Once again the Declaration provides striking confirmation that the ideals and demands of socialism answer to the vital tasks of mankind.

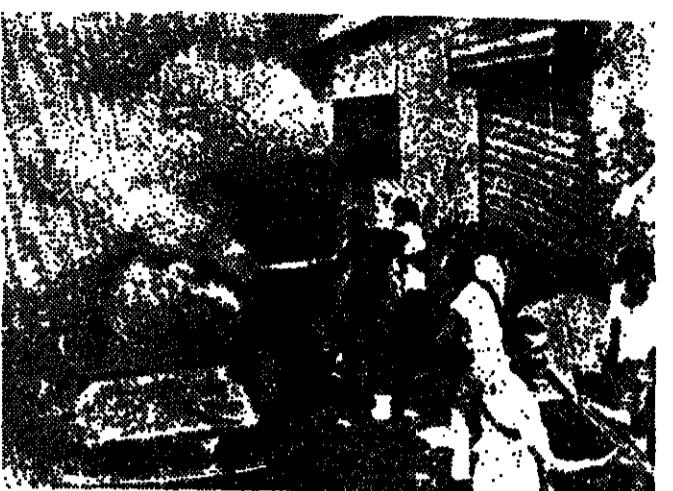
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# THE WORLD

## Tel Aviv obstructionist policies

Damascus. The United States Secretary-General, Peter G. Hall has ended his tour of the Middle East countries, including Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. Whereas all the states visited by the UN Secretary-General came out in favour of an international conference on the Middle East, Tel Aviv took an oblique stand. Concluding his negative approach, Tel Aviv struck a pose depicting a "stepchild" of the United

States. The Pentagon has speeded up work on the creation of a new nuclear "missile" whose design was recommended last year by the President's Commission on Strategic Forces. A spokesman for the US Defense Department has said that the Air Force Department has devised a programme of research in this field. It will be carried out at the naval base of Norton, in California.



Belut. The situation in the Lebanese capital continues to be tense. Bitter shooting goes on along the demarcation line, dividing Beirut into west and the east sectors. As a result of the shelling to which many residential quarters are subjected, over 80 people have been killed and over 300 injured. It is stressed here, that the flare-up of violence is caused by the ploys of the extreme right and Israeli agents.

In the photo: the streets of Beirut after shelling.

## Muammar al GADDAFI on U.S. POLICY

Tripoli. M. al Gadafi—leader of the Libyan revolution, presiding a mass meeting to mark the 14th anniversary of dismantling the American airbase Wheelus Field, said that the imperial aspirations of Washington in the Middle East were aimed at forcing its rule upon the people of the region, isolating their natural resources by force. Therefore, the United States, stressed the Libyan leader, is the worst enemy of the Arabs. Having adopted an international front on its policy, the USA is voicing the role of a world gendarme.

The Libyan people, M. al Gadafi went on to say, have an independent road of development, refused to submit to US control, put an end to American military presence in Libya. All this aroused bitterness and now imperialist propaganda accuses us of "terrorism", of pursuing an "irresponsible policy" in the international arena. US imperialism has launched a "crusade" against the Libyan Janhuriya, threatening it from the sea and land.

How hypocritical, said M. al Gadafi, is the "concern" of Washington with the strengthening of the armed forces of such a small country as Libya becomes evident if we take into consideration that such false "apprehensions" are voiced by a great nuclear power which has entangled Western Europe with the network of its missile systems. Meanwhile, the USA is not stop even at such mean methods as training, financing and sending of terrorist bands to the territory of Janhuriya.

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**FACTS and EVENTS**

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## Round the Soviet Union

A RECENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF THE AZERBAIJANIAN TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC, RECAPITULATED 20 YEARS OF WORK OF THE PROBLEM COMMISSION FOR MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF THE ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 'THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND SUBSEQUENT SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONS'. The conference summed up the historical experience of the socialist nations in defence of their revolutionary gains.

AN INFORMATION-COMPUTING CENTRE, THE BIGGEST IN THE FAR EAST, HAS BEEN SET UP AT THE INSTITUTE OF AUTOMATION AND CONTROL PROCESSES (PART OF THE FAR EASTERN SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES). At the first stage the computers will serve the institutions attached to the Centre. Later on, as new computers are installed, specialists from Magadan, Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Khabarovsk may also apply to the Centre.

## GAS RIVER IN THE KARAKUM DESERT

The gas "river" Central Asia — Centre has been supplemented with a powerful tributary, as live gas has been pumped from the Uch-Adji gas field in the Central Karakum Desert into a new main gas pipeline. The field will supply several thousand million cubic metres of fuel a year.

The builders of the field have passed a difficult test by working in the desert. They have benefited from the experience they gained in the construction of other similar projects in the desert.

The gas workers in Turkmenia are intensifying the gas extraction. Apart from developing new fields, they improve the extraction at the old ones. Last year, first gas came from a five-kilometre well, and more similar deep wells are drilled at the Shalyk gas field. There are nearly 20 major gas fields in the Karakum Desert.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## USSR: RATES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

*IZVESTIA* has published figures showing the rates of scientific-technical progress in the country. Last year alone about 35,000 new machines, instruments, units, means of automation, and over 11,000 automated and mechanized operation lines and sections began functioning in this country.

In 1983 the introduction of Soviet inventions into the national economy resulted in a gain of 2,700 million rubles. In a remarkably short time, the Nevytsky Zavod production association developed a gas turbine for gas transfer plants operating on the Siberian-Western Europe pipeline. Seventeen inventions were incorporated in the design for the turbine, which in parameter surpasses that of similar turbines produced by leading capitalist manufacturers — traditional suppliers of such equipment to the world market. The licence for the production of the new turbines has been bought by West German firms.

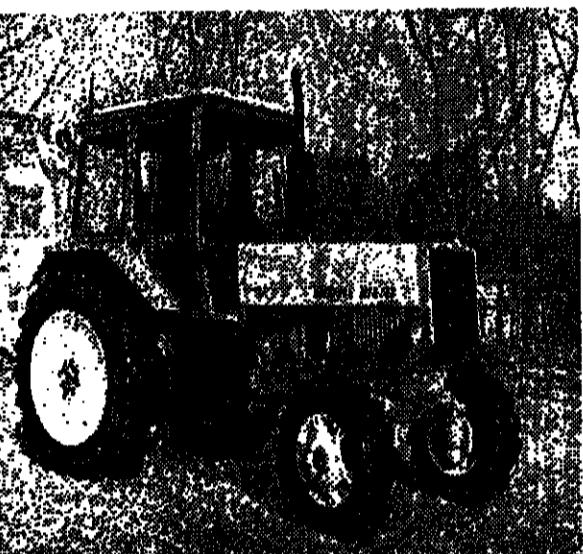
Also well known are the automatic welding machines, considered to be the best in the world, developed at the Putilov Institute of Electric Welding. Their use helps increase labour productivity by 8-10 times and makes possible a fourfold reduction in assembly personnel. A screw-propeller engine for drilling oil wells, developed at the All-Union Research Institute of Drilling Equipment speeds up the sinking of a well by 2-3 times. Three licence agreements for this engine have been concluded with firms in capitalist countries.

**THE TEACHER AND THE COMPUTER**  
We are witnessing on a wider and wider scale the introduction of computer technologies into many different areas of life. Before long, computer technology will become an indispensable part of school education.

## NEW BELARUS TRACTOR

It was in 1944, during World War II, that the first stone of a building for a tractor plant in the outskirts of the Byelorussian capital of Minsk was laid. Minsk had just been freed from the Nazis. It took seven years to produce the first one hundred thousand Belarus tractors. Today, this number is produced in slightly over one year. A new tractor rolls off the assembly line every three minutes.

To date, the majority of tractors produced by the factory are 80-hp MTZ-80 models, which run for eight to twelve years without need for overhaul. This versatile machine can be used with 200 different types of implements and tractor-driven machines including



In the photo: the MTZ-142, a new model from the Belarus factory.

## FOR PETROCHEMICAL ENGINEERS IN SIBERIA

An unusual transportation and assembly operation has been successfully completed at the building site for the Tomsk Refinery Complex in Siberia. A 110-tonne rectifying column, the most important part of the formalin plant being built here as the third phase of the complex, was brought to Tomsk,

fully assembled, by railway from the city of Corky in the Volga region. Formalin is used as a raw material for the production of synthetic rubber, dyes and medicine.

Up to now, such unwieldy cargo was delivered to the complex in separate blocks, loaded on special pontoons and floated along Arctic marine route. The short navigation period on Siberian rivers made long voyages dangerous, and assembly in port was made complicated by warped equipment damaged during storms in transit.

The new method of delivery has shortened such complex operations by three months.

Writing about the use of computers in schools, the *NAUKA I ZNIZN* magazine asks the following questions: what role does computerization assign to teachers? Will teachers become redundant?

The author of the article thinks not. His role will change as the teacher acquires first-class electronic aid to relieve him of most of the routine work. He will be able to devote more time to the cultural education of children, have greater scope for sparking off his pupils' interest and for teaching them to work on their own. In order to achieve this restructuring in job pattern, the teacher must have a considerable reservoir of knowledge and know about programming. It is this type of teacher that teachers training colleges need to educate.

The teacher of the future will have to teach a rising generation whom programming and computers will be natural as literacy and books are today.

## CONCERN FOR WOMEN: GOVERNMENT POLICY

The last ten years were declared a Decade for Women by the United Nations Organization with its motto being: Equality, Development, Peace. The improvements in the life of women in the Soviet Union which took place during the decade form the subject of an article, contributed to the *KOMMUNIST* magazine, by the world's first woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee. She notes that the Decade for Women declared by the United Nations coincided with two five-year plans in this country, during which important measures were introduced aimed at making it easier for women to combine their duties as mothers with an active professional and social life.

The new Soviet Constitution adopted in 1977 gave renewed legislative backing to the social gains made by socialism in securing the equality of women. Par-

## The road to fully automated factory

An automated forging press shop opened by the All-Union meeting of students' construction teams has ended. Addressing those present, Viktor Pristupko, Leader of the Central Headquarters of the Students' Construction Movement, said

that thus being "useful to society even while still a student". Another forty per cent go to work as builders because they "want to see the country". Many join these "summer term" teams wishing to earn money.

Today, our students are working

for sixty government ministries and departments building roads, harvesting crops, and laying power transmission lines. A new development, arising out of the students' construction movement are teams of voluntary workers. The student-members of these teams donate all the money they earn in summer to socially useful purposes, to orphans, or to the Soviet Peace Fund, for instance.

At the suggestion of a number

of student organizations in Moscow, this year's "summer term" will include a day of solidarity with the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in 1985. All the money earned on that day will go towards the Festival.

Opinion polls show that more than fifty per cent of students at colleges and universities are attracted by the possibility of working for our movement and

by the rise in produc-

tion.

New design for

Arctic supply ship

Atomic icebreakers for convoys of ships to deliver to the northern part of the country practically all round. However, one arising in such delivery, unloading of these ships, North lacks harbours for this purpose. And often, it would serve to build such ports to be the point, for a well-equipped port, tundra far from human habitation, when all that is to be done is to dump cargo for a tundra's expedition on steel

A supply vessel, de-

overcomes this prob-

lem on the draught,

at the Kharson shipbu-

sation. The ship can

be loaded anywhere by

two helicopters carrying

five tonnes in weight

of hovercraft-type plat-

forms which can lift up to ten

cargo each. The supply

can accommodate ten

platforms on board.

The coastal waters abound in

ice, fits and pines with flames

winding round them, and

relic val-

ues, are all to be found

there. Noisy colonies of sea

birds build their nests on

small

islands and cliffs. Some of them

have been entered in the USSR

Red Data Book. The ocean area,

included within the Kurilsky

Perserve, is also fabulously rich.

One of the city's leading

companies marked its

50th anniversary with this pro-

duction. Yury Grigorovich,

the present chief choreographer at

the Bolshoi Theatre, took his first

steps in the studio. The Grigor-

ovich production of "The Storkling" has brought fame to the

talented company. Many of

its pupils have devoted their

whole life to ballet. After finish-

ing the famous Vaganova choreo-

graphic school, they go on to

dance on stages all over the So-

viet Union.

uses. Without such information

it is impossible to establish the

forms taken by trends in

primitive man's economic ac-

tivities, the extent to which he

uses tools, the extent to which

he adapted to Nature.

## STEPPING INTO STONE AGE SHOES

In our photographs, you see Mikhaill Zhilin, a staff member of the Institute of Archaeology, USSR Academy of Sciences, holding in his hand stone implements which he has made himself. He fashioned them in exactly the same way as they would have been made by people in the Stone Age. Their resemblance to primitive tools is so striking that even his unexpecting colleagues praised Mikhaill for his exciting "finds".

If you want to learn how people lived in the Stone Age, how they adapted themselves to nature and how they found food, it is not enough to study the shape of the stone implements left by their Stone Age "colleagues".

Archaeologists can hazard a

guess about the type of work done by a particular tool. Such

implements are followed up by

experts. The archaeologists travel back in time and revive Stone Age life. They then return to their microscopes and compare their discoveries with the imprints left by their Stone Age "colleagues".

By comparing two micrographs, for instance,

it is possible to establish

the precise function of a particular implement. At the same time, the archaeologists record the time it takes to make such implements, the length of their service life and check up on the range of their



In the photo: the porch of a 17th-century log house. ● The 300-year-old church.

## VIEWPOINT

## Soviet coal: problems and prospects

In 1983, the world's overall volume of coal extraction approached four thousand million tonnes. At the 1983 world energy conference in Delhi it was decided that by the year 2000, coal consumption would double throughout the world as against the present level.

What is the outlook for the coal industry in this country? Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy USSR Minister of the Coal Industry, answers this question in conversation with our correspondent.

In 1983, coal extraction in the Soviet Union stood at 710 million tonnes. The plan for 1984 provides for increasing this figure to 723 million tonnes. We have no reason to worry about our coal extraction base. Even if we double the present volume of extraction, coal reserves will last us into the remote future (far beyond the year 2000). In this respect, as compared to other fuels, coal is one of our most stable sources of energy.

That oil and gas have been playing a leading role in the energy consumption pattern in this country over the past twenty years does not mean that the coal industry is being run down. Coal still remains the basic fuel for thermal power industry, with almost half of the coal extracted being used to produce electricity. It is also an indispensable raw material in the steel, chemical and other industries.

The reasons for the slowing down of the rate of coal extraction in recent years lie elsewhere. First of all, there has been a certain deterioration in mining and geological conditions for its extraction in the "old" coal fields, especially in the Donets basin. Practically every third mine here is eight hundred metres deep and some are even deeper. In 22 mines, extraction goes on at depths of more than one kilometre. Fewer and fewer productive layers remain, with coal being extracted from thin coal seams which are difficult to operate. After a record 223.7 million tonnes was achieved in 1976, coal extraction in the Donets field dropped to the present level of 200 million tonnes.

One of the main trends in efforts to increase coal extraction lies in the accelerated development of open-cast mining which reduces the cost of extraction and produces a multiple increase in productivity of labour. Today, open pits account for more than 280 million tonnes of coal, while in 1985, this output will overtake the 300 million mark. The technological base for open-cast mining is being expanded accordingly. At present, the Soviet Union produces commercially open-cast excavators to extract 6,000 cu m of coal an hour, working draglines with buckets taking 40 and 100 cu m of coal, and powerful "tip-up" lorries and dump cars.

The orientation towards open-cast operations does not mean that less attention is given to collieries or to their development and technological retrofitting. Almost three-quarters of our coal output is now extracted with the aid of mechanized complexes. These complexes, of which there are 18 models, are designed to operate in different mining and geological conditions.

A natural laser was discovered by the scientists in the atmosphere of Mars. The laser effect is created by the radiation of carbon dioxide molecules which mainly make up the atmosphere of the red planet under the impact of sunrays.

Such a project of searching extraterrestrial civilizations was born among astrophysicists. If two auroras (10 km in diameter) turned to each other are put in orbit round Mars, the power of radiation will increase so much that the beam of such a laser can be seen in a telescope even from the other "shore" of the galaxy.

## MUSEUM OF FOLK ARCHITECTURE

Russia has long been famous for its carpenters. Many of them were inspired craftsmen from all parts of the USSR are a 300-year-old church, a peasant log house — a typical specimen of patriarchal peasant dwelling, windmills, barns, and other wooden structures, including an entire settlement dating back to the 16th-17th centuries. Here, in Istra, against a background of meadows, copse, and light-blue skies, these buildings, many of which have been painstakingly restored, appear as a natural element of the landscape. The museum is located in the vicinity of the former Novovolotsky Monastery, a historical-architectural monument, built in the 17th-18th centuries.

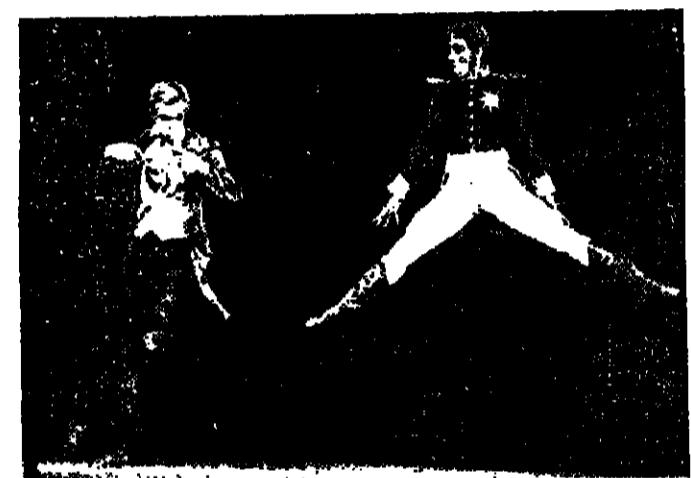
At Istra, in the Moscow Region, the outdoor museum of Russian wooden architecture occupies an area of 40 hectares. Among the exhibits



## ENTERTAINMENT



Composer A. Shnitke and ballet master A. Petrov.



A scene from the ballet "Sketches", Khlebnikov—S. Bobrov (left), the Governor—V. Yelagin.

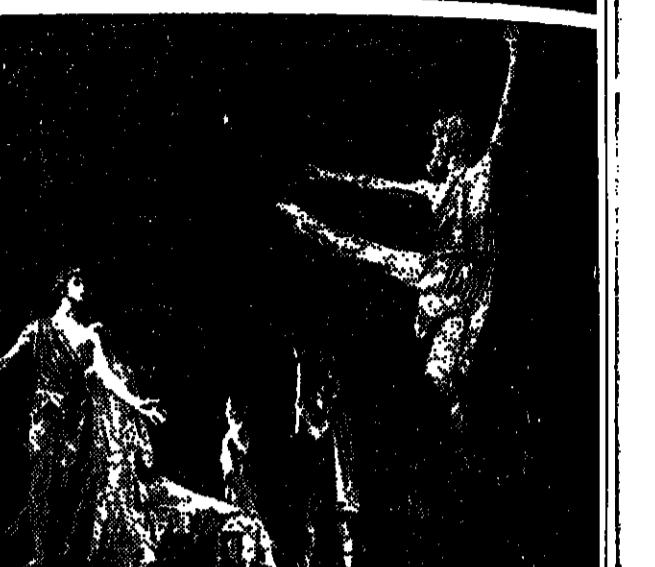
## EVENING OF PETROV BALLET

The Central Concert Hall was recently the venue for an evening of ballets by the choreographer Andrei Petrov, performed by dancers from the Bolshoi Ballet company. Petrov's ballets have been in the company's repertoire for many years. They include: "The Wooden Prince" to music by Bartok and "The Red Guelder Rose" to music by Ye. Svetlanov, based on motifs from Shukshin.

Along with performances of "The Wooden Prince" and Petrov's ballet "The Judgement of Paris", the evening saw a first-night performance of a dance suite by the choreographer called "Sketches", to music by A. Shnitke. Based on "The Inspector-General", "The Overcoat", "The Nose", and "Memoirs of a Madman" by Gogol, the "Sketches" can be described as a unique one-act performance with a single theme — all the dance numbers are blended together by the writer's personality.

The new work and its structure are, if you like, a protest against the traditional polished form of "big ballet". The ballet's structure is dictated in the first place by A. Shnitke's incisive music as heard under the witty baton of conductor G. Rozhdestvensky.

There is bound to be controversy as to whether "Sketches" is good or bad from the point of view of established strict traditions. But whatever the criticism this ballet is surprisingly confidential, democratic and tangible, like a meeting with old acquaintances.



A scene from the ballet "The Judgement of Paris". Yu. Posokhov & Paris and O. Asylkhanzhanov as Zeus.



A scene from the ballet "The Wooden Prince". V. Anufriev & Prince and N. Semizorova as Oreya. Photos by Georgi Sotov.

## Books handled by Pushkin

A ceremony, marking the donation to the Pushkin State Museum of 93 books from Smiridin's library took place recently in a small hall at the museum. They are a gift from the Prague Slavonic Library, founded as far back as the 14th century.

Alexander Smiridin, publisher, book seller and bibliographer, worked since the age of 13 in book shops. His "Readers' Library" laid the foundation for "click" journals in Russia and he was the first person to publish the complete works of Lomonosov. Like Pushkin, Smiridin was also born in Moscow. His shop and library in St Petersburg (now Leningrad) became a kind of literary salon.

There were more than 12,000 titles, virtually all the Russian books published at the time in Smiridin's library (Pushkin was one of its permanent readers).

In 1847 Smiridin, who went bankrupt, sold his library to his clerk Krasnenikov. In the 70s it was bought by a Riga book publisher Kimmel, which is the last trace we have of the library's whereabouts. Indeed, it was thought to have been lost.

It was eventually found, however, and the bulk of the stocks was bought by the Prague Slavonic Library. The 93 books with the Smiridin exhibits donated to the Pushkin Museum, represent all 22 sections of his library: philosophy, law, history, politics, medicine, domestic science etc. The bindings and covers date back to Pushkin's time. These books could well have been handled by the great poet himself. Now they have come back to rest in Kropotkinskaya Street.

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## UNIQUE COLLECTION OF INSTRUMENTS

The state collection of musical instruments, housed in a dimly lit room in the museum on the top floor of the Moscow Conservatoire, is soon to celebrate its 15th anniversary. Unique instruments made by Antonio Stradivari, Giuseppe Guarneri, Niccolò Amati and others lie on dark velvet behind the thick glass of showcases.

But the collection is more than a museum. The fact they were able to practise on these rare instruments helped many Soviet virtuoso musicians — violinists, cellists and viola players — on the road to world fame. And today these rare instruments, which are sometimes more than 300 years old, continue to live and sound in the hands of new generations of performers.

The present level of mastery is so high that only those who possess an instrument of world

## LENFILM STUDIOS-30 FEATURES A YEAR

about Peter the Great. Coproductions are planned with studios in the GDR, Finland, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Contacts are also expanding with Mexican col-

leagues. Sergio Olivovich, a film director who studied at the All-Union Institute of Cinematography, is now preparing to shoot a Soviet-Mexican production "Nadezhda"; second coproduction will be directed by Ilya Aschkenazy from Leningrad.

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